

gliss paper. It occurred on board the bark John N. Brodman, Charles Brodman master, bound from the port of Sunderland to New-York. The case, as stated in the affidavit, was this: The ship being short of hands, three sailors were shipped through a Jew agent, but with the understanding on their part, as is alleged, that two more hands besides themselves should be shipped for the voyage, the vessel being brought on board by the captain and Jew shipper in a boat, and finding that the other two were not there, objected to go in the ship on the ground that she was short-handed. This being suggested by one of the men to the captain, he knocked him down with his fist, saying, "Damn your eyes, go to work." The captain then seized a small ax, whereupon the English pilot, who was to take the vessel through the North Sea and who had been brought on board in the same boat, interfered and wrestled it from him. The captain then seized a hammer and felled another of the three men, and on looking round, the pilot saw the third man in the water. This third man, according to his own account, jumped over to escape the captain, who was pursuing him with a baying pin. The mate also accused of beating the fallen sailors with baying pins. The man in the water was picked up by the boat, into which the pilot let himself down by a rope, being determined to go in the vessel. She proceeded on her voyage, and being out of reach of arrest, the depositions in the case have been forwarded to Lord Clarendon, to be submitted to the American minister.

The Washington Union attempts to justify the course of the bogus Lecompton Convention in placing the election in reference to that Constitution under the entire control of Mr. Calhoun, and it cites for that purpose certain alleged precedents from the Constitutions of Ohio, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama and Michigan. Not one of these pretended precedents, however, has the slightest bearing on the present case. All that was done in either of those cases was to authorize the President of the Convention to issue writs for holding the first election under the State Constitution. Beyond this mere issue of the writs, he had no authority at all. It was made his business to give the signal for holding the election, but he had no power over the result. He was not authorized to appoint the officers by whom the election was to be held and the votes counted, nor had he anything to do with giving certificates of election. The election was to be held like any Territorial election, the President of the Convention having no power to influence the result. This is totally different from what the bogus Kansas Convention have done. They have put everything under the control and in the power of their own President, making him, in fact, so far as this election is concerned, not merely Provisional Governor, but supreme dictator.

THE KANSAS CONSTITUTION.—The Tribune does not agree with us in the position that after the admission of Kansas as a State, the people will have a perfect right to call a Convention and amend or alter the Constitution whenever they please. It holds, on the contrary, that they will have no right to change it in any particular before the year 1861, because the proposed Constitution prescribes a mode in which it may be done after that time.

—O no, neighbor! You must let us state our own positions. Here they are:

1. The bogus Constitution has as yet no rightful authority, no moral validity. A vote to ratify it by a majority of the people of Kansas, would be held to give it such validity, as against them.

2. This Constitution plainly intends and endeavors to preclude any amendment prior to 1861.

3. If the Free-State men refrain from voting upon it, and it is forced upon them by the Federal Government and its dragons, backing the miserable faction which has called itself by turns "Pro-Slavery," "Law-and-Order," and "National Democratic," the majority will then stand clear of all implied obligation to uphold its implications, and may call a new Convention and make such a Constitution as they deem proper, the moment they shall have taken possession of the State Government.

—We have once helped urge the Free-State men of Kansas to vote under the rule of the usurpers, and have seen the fruits of their struggle wrested from them in the moment of triumph. Now, if they desire to take a lower plunge into the valley of humiliation, they must do it on their own responsibility—certainly not on the strength of our advice. Were we living among them, we certainly should not countenance this mockery of submission by voting on it; but, the moment a Governor and Legislature were to be chosen, whether under it or otherwise, we should mix in. And, having secured a Legislature and State Government, we should not hesitate to use the power thus acquired to eradicate every vestige of Border-Ruffian domination. And we should do this with equal heartiness as against the Constitution with limited as against that with unlimited Slavery.

HOW THEY PAY IN THE WEST.

[Extract from a private letter of a merchant in this city.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 23, 1857.

"I found things in Buffalo better than I expected. Hard times have produced their effect there as well as with us. The class of merchants now doing business in Buffalo are what the young New-Yorker would designate as of the old fogie order, Chicago having drawn away the younger and more enterprising portion of the mercantile community, leaving the more staid ones to carry on the remnant of business left to Buffalo by her competitor. My mission being exclusively a business one, I had little time for observation on the present social, literary, and religious aspects of the city, and the changes which have been wrought by the recent revolution of affairs.

These my route was to Chicago, where I now am, having traveled by railroad through the cities and towns of Northern Ohio and Southern Michigan.

There is little that is pleasing in the natural scenery that you pass along the road throughout. Mr. Beecher himself would find it barren of what he would include in the ministry of the beautiful. Occasionally you pass a pleasant and apparently enterprising city like Cleveland, Toledo, Adrian, &c., but the general aspect of the country near the railroad is rude and uninviting. I was chiefly struck with the great difference in the class of travelers from what I have heretofore seen journeying westward at this season of the year. They are now mostly merchants, and of mature years. The improvidence of sending young clerks on these journeys seems at last to have been discovered in our Eastern cities. It is true that, in the present condition of things, more than ordinary experience and tact are required; but, in my opinion, it is a disadvantage at all times to trust as much as our New-York merchants have been to mere striplings. I could say much on this, but I think we are all getting weary, and admission is less needed now than in former years.

"Care and depression have settled into a uniform impression in most of those that I see. It is singularly striking how one idea will at such a time as this pervade every nook and corner of the country. All men seem to be driven by one common master—necessity. Pleasure seekers, travelers in pursuit of health,

women and children who are usually seen on railway cars and boats, seem to have disappeared. Immigration has ceased; the cars run one-third slower than they did in our palmy time, and the number of cars in a train is diminished.

"I find in Chicago a great change every time I visit it. The wholesale business has been constantly on the increase. The number of new houses put up since I was last here is immense; my last visit was a year ago. Since that time Lake street, on which the wholesale business is chiefly done, has been almost wholly rebuilt; I counted eight blocks of new iron stores, each block containing from six to twelve stores, beside numerous other buildings, as yet standing alone or in incomplete blocks.

"In style and external and internal magnificence they rival any of our New-York stores; rents are also fully as high. It is not uncommon to pay from \$5,000 to \$10,000 for a single store.

"Hotels and private dwellings are of corresponding costliness. Public buildings and railway depots will compare favorably with any in our country.

"These are the external features of the city. An inside view reveals an aspect in striking contrast with the outward splendor.

"Business of all kinds has been greatly overdone; the credit system is the basis of everything; much of the supposed wealth is imaginary.

"A revolution like the present discloses the actual insolvency of a large number of the merchants. Notices of assignees and sheriff's sales posted upon the door, meet your view on every hand.

"The prospect of New-York merchants who have much due them in this city is gloomy. What I hear of the state of things in the interior is more cheering. Those who have recently traveled through it report currency scarce, but everything else that makes material wealth abundant. The great bulk of the grain will, however, remain where it is through the coming winter."

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

WAGES IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

BATON ROUGE, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

The steamboat hands are demanding \$60 a month for labor on the levee in New-Orleans. Employers are paying 25 cents an hour for loading and unloading freights there.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

The visit of Sir William Ouseley to the President on Saturday was of courtesy merely. He has not yet officially informed him of the precise character of his mission.

The War Department designs sending two columns of military into Utah from the Pacific side—one from Oregon and the other from California.

While the President was receiving company to-day not a little excitement was occasioned by the loud and offensive language of an attorney for claims to the President, who quietly withdrew to a private office which adjoins the audience-room, and remained there until the cause of it reluctantly retired.

GOV. WALKER EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

Gov. Walker arrived here on Saturday evening en route to Washington. Nothing new relative to Kansas affairs transpired.

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

Before the Board of Trade this evening a proposition was discussed commencing to the consideration of the Legislature the project of a single department of issue, to which shall belong exclusively the privilege of issuing notes for the entire State, upon the deposit of pledged securities and specie in proportions; the department to be prohibited from issuing notes under \$20; stockholders to incur unlimited liability, and statements of the transactions and condition of the department to be published. An opinion was favored to call a congress of business-men to have said project adopted in every State.

BOSTON MAYORALTY NOMINATION.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

The Hon. Samuel A. Eliot was nominated for Mayor of this city to-night by the Citizens' Convention. He was formerly Mayor from 1837 to 1840.

HARTFORD TOWN ELECTION.

HARTFORD, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

Our annual town election came off to-day. The Union party elects four Selectmen to the Democratic, the balance of the ticket is equally divided. A ticket nominated by the National Americans, containing names from each of the other tickets, controlled the election. None were elected except those on the American ticket. The election was warmly contested. The whole vote was about 3,300.

ACCIDENT TO CANAL BOATS.

HAYES DE GRACE, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

The steamer Junius left here on Saturday evening with a tow of twenty-two boats, and, when off Spentia Island, encountered a heavy gale of wind, which broke the tow in two, and scattered the boats over the bay in different directions. The boat Hiawatha, loaded with iron, and the boat West Branch, loaded with coal, were sunk. The steamer Lancaster went from here yesterday, and, assisted to hit up the remaining boats, and got all but five, four being blown ashore, and one anchored out of reach of the steamer. No lives lost.

COLLISION—THE MCKEESPORT MURDER.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

This morning, about 7 o'clock, two passenger cars on the Cornellville Railroad came in collision about a mile from McKeesport. A passenger by the name of Smith was seriously if not fatally injured. Several other persons were also hurt. The cars were literally smashed to pieces.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the action of the Criminal Court in the case of Charlotte Jones, Henry Fife and Monroe Stewart, the McKeesport murderers who have been sentenced to be hung.

THE FIRE AT OLEAN, N. Y.

OLEAN, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who are sufferers by the terrible conflagration which occurred here on Saturday night:

H. S. Merritt, M. A. Baker, R. H. & Robinson, H. Bingham, David Kern, G. Cooper, H. W. Rugg, John Forbes, N. S. Butler & Co., Amor Brown, R. & E. S. Martin, Post-Office, Talbot, Masonic Lodge, L. Whitney, W. & Barry & Co.

Almost the whole town is destroyed. A strong wind and a snow-storm prevailing at the time, rendered it almost impossible to check the fire.

FIRE AT TROY, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

A fire broke out here at 3 o'clock this afternoon in Wm. Taylor's planing mill on the pier below Adams street, from whence it spread to his lumber yard adjoining, where it was arrested. Loss on the building about \$5,000, which was insured as follows: North-Western company of this city, \$1,000; Harmony Co. of New-York, \$500, and Commercial Co. of New-York \$500. Loss on lumber, \$2,500. No insurance.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

The United States ship-of-war Saratoga arrived in Hampton Roads on Saturday to-day.

The Powhatan went into commission to-day.

NORFOLK, Va., Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

The United States frigate Saratoga, with the assistance of two steamers, was got off yesterday and sailed for the Pacific.

The steamer Virginia, from New-York bound to New-Orleans, has put in here to repair her machinery.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania Pines, 85; Reading Railroad 26; Morris Canal 50; Long Island Railroad, 9; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38.

TRADE WITH SWITZERLAND.—On Friday Mr. Ruchat waited on by a number of Israelites, it is stated, he requested Captain Jonas P. Levy to furnish him with the localities in Switzerland where American citizens of the Jewish persuasion had been deprived of their religious privileges, as he had the documents all ready for transmission to remedy the evil.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NEW-YORK CITY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Nominating Committee, appointed at a mass meeting of the People, held at the Merchants' Exchange on the 14th instant for the purpose of conferring with citizens of all parties in favor of an honest and economical administration of the city government, with reference to a suitable candidate for Mayor, have the honor to report:

That in discharging the duty confided to them, they have consulted a large number of our citizens of all parties, from whom they have invited a frank expression of opinion upon the present disgraceful condition of our municipal affairs, the cause and the remedy. With one accord, the chief responsibility for the misgovernment under which our city suffers, is fixed upon the present incumbent; and the sole hope of the community for a respectable and honest administration of the city government in the future, is generally conceded, rests upon the election in December next of an upright and intelligent man to the office of Mayor.

Your Committee, embracing as it does among its members men of all parties, has invited into its consultations representatives of all the political organizations in the city—Democratic, American, and Republican; and it seems to be the general public sentiment that while all party issues shall be discarded, and merged in a common effort to obtain an interval of good government for the city, the candidate for Mayor ought justly to be selected from the Democratic party. Recent elections have shown that a majority of our electors are attached to that party; and no more convincing proof could be furnished of the usefulness and efficacy of motives animating those who are cooperating in the present movement for reform than the generous concessions made by the Republican and American organizations of all parties preferences in the choice of our candidate, and the willingness of Democrats to yield the precedence usually claimed for their regular nominations in favor of a nominee who embodies in his character honesty of purpose and integrity of conduct.

With these views, and impressed with a just sense of the responsibility imposed upon them, the Committee entered upon the delicate and embarrassing duty of selecting from a large number of our most eminent citizens whose names were presented, and all of whom were worthy of the high honor, the candidate upon whom the suffrages of the people should be united. Our deliberations have resulted in the unanimous nomination of

DANIEL F. TIEMANN
AS THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE FOR
MAYOR OF NEW-YORK.

With the life and public services of Mr. Tiemann our citizens are familiar. He has been in the public service ever since 1838, but has never held an office of salary or emolument. Devoted to the welfare of the city, where he was born and reared, and with which all his interests are identified, he has labored diligently in those unobtrusive stations where the public spirited citizen finds in the faithful performance of duty a reward higher than the flattering attractions or the questionable gains of office. As a member of the Board of Education, Mr. Tiemann early identified himself with our noble system of free instruction, as the founder of the first school established under it, contributing to the cause of popular education the zeal, energy and judgment which have always distinguished him, until the public schools of the city became, what they yet continue to be—one of the proudest institutions of the Republic.

From 1838 to 1840, Mr. Tiemann was a member of the Common Council—in those better days of New-York to which our citizens look back with a pride heightened by a sense of the shameful degradation to which its government is now reduced. He represented that was then the Sixteenth Ward, embracing the territory now included in the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards. To know something of the energy, the vigilance, the integrity and the fine talents he brought to the public service, it is only necessary to go among his old constituents, and ask them if they remember Alderman Tiemann. You will find his name and services are household words among them still.

In 1851, Mr. Tiemann was called from his retirement by the citizens of the Twelfth Ward, again to accept a seat in the Board of Aldermen. He continued a member of the Board for two years, and, during a period without any example, except in the more recent history of our City Government, for the profligate abuses of the public trust, Alderman Tiemann resided with stern integrity, unflinching courage and commanding ability, the schemes of indiscriminate plunder, then, as now, advocated by a corrupt cabal, composed of men of all parties controlling the City Government.

His celebrated report upon the finances and property of the city, made to the Common Council in 1853, embodies the results of a large experience and the most careful study of municipal government. And it is not too much to say that if the recommendations of that report had been adopted as the policy of subsequent administrations, the private property then owned by the Corporation, much of which has since been given away and squandered, would have proved ample to defray the cost of the Croton Aqueduct, the Central Park, our new public buildings, piers and pavements, leaving the city without debt, with a large revenue, and securing the citizens from millions of dollars a year in taxes. During the last three years Mr. Tiemann has been one of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse Department, a branch of our city Government which has secured the confidence of the community by the prudence, economy and honesty with which it has been administered. To these results he has contributed largely by a constant attention to the onerous duties of the post, and the closest scrutiny into all the various channels of expenditure. In this office, too, as in all the others, Mr. Tiemann has filled, he has served without compensation.

We appeal to you, then, with unhesitating confidence, fellow-citizens, to secure the triumphant election of the candidate we have presented. Now in the prime of life, we ask you to signalize his long career of public usefulness by elevating him to the Chief Magistracy of our city, where his abundant experience, unchallenged integrity and admirable administrative capacity may be the means of redeeming the honor and good name of New-York.

Our people are determined to have an honest and economical government—may we, a government capable and willing to protect the lives, the homes and the property of the citizens. In the present period of detestation in business, thousands of our industrious and frugal population are unfortunately unemployed. With anything approaching economy and common honesty in the city government, there ought to have been millions at the command of its treasury with which to prosecute the great work of the Central Park, the new City Hall, and other public improvements, so as to furnish abundant employment to thousands who are now idle in this period of temporary but severe depression.

Instead of finding in the Mayor of the city, at such a moment, a man equal to the occasion, our citizens were shocked, the people of the whole country amazed, and the intelligent and worthy managers and laborers of the city were insulted, by a message from Mayor Wood to the Common Council, in which the code of a highwayman was publicly recommended by a chief magistrate, for the adoption of those suffering people, whose only hope of relief rested upon the liberality and beneficence of our citizens, which had never been invoked in vain.

But the incident does not rest with the present incumbent that he is terrible. To your Committee, in the fulfillment of their duty, have had the opportunity to learn the public sentiment, this audacious defiance seems only the last desperate expedient of a belated politician. Fernando Wood can be defeated. He is defeated, and the nomination of DANIEL F. TIEMANN, as the candidate, we have that this nomination will be supported by the electors of all parties who desire to have an honest man Mayor of New-York.

Beside the full vote of the American and Republican parties, neither of whom will present a candidate, thousands of Democrats stand ready to confer the office of Mayor upon a worthy member of their own party, who disdained to employ the means which subjugated the Majority Convention at Tammany Hall to the domination of its present candidate. Thousands of Democrats, those who are active partisans, as well as the great body of electors, are eager for an opportunity like the present to rid themselves of his disastrous influence in their councils.

The administration of this man has so prostrated the Government of New-York that the purest patriots begin to doubt whether our democratic form of government may not receive a fatal blow in the conviction, everywhere spreading, that our system, so admirable in Federal and State administration, is inadequate to meet the exigencies of municipal rule. Shall it be said that the people of our noble metropolis will suffer this stigma to be put, not only upon them, but upon republican institutions, by the unsparring ambition of a man who has proved himself equally reckless of public duty as of private obligation?

No, never!

They say he cannot be beaten! Let those misguided men answer who, as members of the old police force, were betrayed by Mayor Wood into a fatal resistance to the authorities. If he had instructed them to obey the law, while he himself raised the question of constitutionality as a Commissioner, a favorable decision would have restored the whole force to the old Board—while an adverse judgment, such as was rendered, would have left all officers and men, in their places.

They say he cannot be beaten! Let the mechanics and workmen answer, who have seen and felt, during the last three years of his administration, the enormous increase of taxation. These taxes, increasing millions every year, are paid, after all, by the producing classes. High taxes diminish the size of the poor man's loaf of bread; they drive his family into cheerless and unhealthy tenements; they consume the revenues of the rich, whence they furnish employment to the artisan.

They say he cannot be beaten! Let the Democratic party answer. By the unscrupulous use of partisan machinery, he has forced a nomination from a Convention in which the sentiments of its constituency found no expression. The Democratic party of the city, witnessing the nomination of a pure and honored member of their own organization to the office of Mayor, accepts the surrender of political ascendancy which a magnanimous opposition conceded. The Democrats of New-York feel no solicitude for the election of Fernando Wood. Among his associates every man must be either his slave or his enemy. He has confederates, he has creatures—but friends? If he has them, let them declare themselves over their own signatures, as the respectable supporters of Daniel F. Tiemann have done by thousands.

Citizens of New-York! the issue is now with you. Those who desire a good city government, will support DANIEL F. TIEMANN. Those who are willing to surrender our whole metropolis to official profligacy, will vote for Fernando Wood.

All honor to the Roman virtue of JAMES E. COOLEY, who, by a generous sacrifice of honorable aspirations, has united the masses of New-York upon Daniel F. Tiemann. No party issue is involved in the contest. Seeking only a good government, New-York must and shall be redeemed from the anarchy which threatens the safety and welfare of our citizens.

And finally, fellow-citizens, we appeal to you to make this victory sure, by going to the polls before you go to your business, and not leaving before we have deposited your vote, no matter how long the delay. Surely one day in a year is not too much for a good citizen to give for the redemption of our beloved city from corruption and misrule.

Resolve therefore to vote, and to vote early.

J. J. JARVIS, WM. H. ANTHONY,
JOHN K. ELLIOTT, ARTHUR L. EWERT,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, N. KIRBY,
W. H. APPLETON, R. A. WITTHAUS,
ROBERT T. HAWES, J. M. REED.

TAMMANY RATIFICATION OF WOOD.

TAMMANY HALL was well filled last night with a characteristic crowd, and the nomination of Fernando Wood was enthusiastically ratified. John Kelly presided, and the principal speakers were Messrs. Coghane, Dillaye, Doherty, Kelley, and Banks of The South Side Democrat. A meeting was also organized, and the speakers were Messrs. Coghane, Dillaye, Doherty, Kelley, and Banks of The South Side Democrat. A meeting was also organized, and the speakers were Messrs. Coghane, Dillaye, Doherty, Kelley, and Banks of The South Side Democrat.

The following letter was received by the Committee who organized the Tammany meeting, from Daniel E. Sickles:

LETTER FROM THE HON. D. E. SICKLES.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your invitation to address the meeting at Tammany Hall this evening, which is called to ratify the nomination made for Mayor, Governor of the Almshouse and Superintendent of the Croton Aqueduct, by the Tammany Convention. I would afford me great pleasure to be present and express my approval of the excellent selections made by the County Convention for the latter posts. These gentlemen will, I trust, be ratified and elected by the majority which have recently stated their preference for the Tammany ticket.

With reference to the candidate for Mayor, although it cannot be disguised that during the past year Mr. Wood has lost the confidence of a very large portion of the people, it has been said that in his nomination and election we might interpose an effective protest against the invasion of our municipal rights by the Tammany Convention. I regretted the opportunity is no longer possible. For since his nomination he has moved and voted for the reappointment of Mr. Draper as one of the Board of Police Commissioners, created by the Police act of 1856. My vote was given against that act. I registered the opposition of Mr. Draper and his Republican colleagues, who made by Gov. King, because it seemed to me wrong that the police of a Democratic city should be controlled by a Board of Commissioners in which our opponents were in a majority. Mr. Wood declined to take his seat at the Board as one of the Police Commissioners, in consequence of his obnoxious political proclivities. Mr. Draper resigned. And a few days since Mr. Wood having taken his seat at the Board, by his own act effected the reappointment of Mr. Draper, thereby restoring the very same offensive control, against which we had all with so much justice contended.

Since his nomination, Mr. Wood, in a recent message to the Common Council has put forth doctrines so inconsistent with the principles of the Democratic party, that the General Committee has deemed it necessary, in a most emphatic manner, to reiterate the protest against the ratification of his nomination. The views of the Democracy of the city, Mr. Wood has forfeited their confidence, and ought not to be presented as their candidate.

These two acts—the Agrarian Message to the Common Council, and the restoration to the opposition of the Board of Police—both occurring since his nomination, seem to me conclusive reasons why Mr. Wood ought not to be ratified as the Democratic candidate for Mayor. Very respectfully,

DANIEL E. SICKLES, and others, Committee, &c., Tammany Hall.

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN CANADA.—The Hamilton Spectator, Nov. 21, says:

"The Opposition will no doubt be gratified to learn that our predictions are likely to be verified. The Government are now in the midst of a Ministerial crisis, and probably in a few days we may be enabled to announce a dissolution of Parliament."

"We learned by special telegraph, last evening, that the Hon. Col. Tache had resigned, and that the Hon. J. A. Macdonald had been sent for by the Hon. the Governor-General, and charged with the formation of a new Administration. The friends of the Administration are glad to learn that he has been intrusted with the formation of the new Government. We learn on good authority that Messrs. Sicotte, Allen, and Boleau are likely to be members of the next Cabinet."

THE STORM.

TERRIBLE GALE ON THE LAKES AND RIVERS.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

From The Albany Journal, Nov. 23.

We have again to chronicle an extensive storm at the West. This time it appears to have extended over the lakes and the adjoining region; but the interior of our own State, so recently devastated by floods, has escaped.

The loss of property on the Lakes is probably great. Many vessels have been driven ashore, and others lost and sunk. Many of these disasters are yet to be heard of, when news is received from other points along the shore.

Passengers from the West to-day report that the snow and ice have closed the canal at Albany and various other points between Rochester and Buffalo, so that almost the entire distance between these two cities is impassable by boats.

We hope the closing of the canal by the snow will not prove permanent, as it is feared it may. A great quantity of produce is on its way to the seaboard, which would thus be prevented from reaching its destination.

From The Rochester American, Nov. 21.

Our city has experienced during the past two days one of the severest storms that it has witnessed, since early in the season, for many years. The wind commenced blowing night before last, and continued, with rain, sleet and snow almost without cessation up to noon to-day, when it somewhat abated. The gale raged furiously during last night, driving the waters against the track of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad, near the Round House, with such violence that it carried away some 70 or 80 feet of the track.

No trains from Lockport or the Falls have arrived here since yesterday afternoon at 4:45.

If the snow was distributed equally over the surface, we would enjoy excellent sleighing. As it is, many were out with runners, and the tangle of merry bells reminded us of Winter.

The railroad men who went from this city east yesterday morning, report a heavy snow-storm prevailing in Niagara, Orleans, Genesee and Erie counties. Conductor Wells stated to The Rochester Union, that when he left the Falls at 6:15, there was a slight sprinkling of snow. When he reached Pekin the storm was furious, the wind blowing the snow into drifts, at Lockport the men were hard at work clearing the track. At Mabees station the train was blocked for a few minutes by the snow, which was one foot deep, and the same was the case at Middleport. At Medina there was but little snow, and soon after leaving that place the train got on its feet. A number of things existed along the road between Batavia and Buffalo—the heaviest of the storm being half way between the two places.

Altogether, the storm is quite a remarkable one. Its severity, for the season of the year, is unparalleled within our recollection. Fifty years ago, about this time, a similar gale occurred, when the entire State was flooded.

From The Buffalo papers of Saturday morning.

The gale stronger and stronger, the snow thicker and thicker, the wind louder and louder. Such conditions bring the history of the last 24 hours.

We chronicle in our marine column the arrival of the schooner A. E. Hart, from Chicago, with 18,000 bushels of wheat. She blew into port with her decks and rigging sheeted with ice, and had as rough a night of it on the lake as could be expected. The crew, of twenty years' experience on the lake, called it the worst night they had ever known; but last night was worse, and had the Greyhound been three hours later in making the trip, she would have found it hard to enter the harbor in the blinding snow storm, which commenced at 3 p. m., and continued during the night.

The schooner B. Eaton has not been heard from in two weeks. It also says that the storm began here with a northeaster on the evening of the 1